KUROPATKIN TELLS OF MANY DAYS OF DISASTER.

Bis Army Pushed Steadily Back While Men and Officers Fell-Vacated Linoyang to Check Kuroki-That Failing, He Retired on Mukden in Good Order

spectal Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.-A long despatch has been received from Gen. Kuropatkin, giving a detailed report of the operations from Aug. 26 to Sept. 7. The Russian commander-in-chief begins by giving the positions of his forces on Aug. 26. He records the Japanese turning movements, compelling his withdrawal from Anshanchan and Anping upon Liaoyang. Then he says:

'In consequence of the mountainous nature of the country on our front and the condition of the roads toward our h front the two days march toward Leoyang was most difficult. Only the desetion of the troops on the east front enabled It to be carried out in good order.

Only after incredible difficulties was It possible to drag all our guns, without exception, and all the baggage through the Some of the guns were carried through the mountains by the infantry.

Difficult as the retreat through the asses under the pressure of the enemy had been, the march across the open country was still more arduous. The left and centre columns, however, succeeded in getting all their artillery and baggage to Liaoyang.

*Considerable forces of the enemy fol-lowed our rear guard, which made a stubborn resistance. The guns of one battery stuck in the marshy ground and began to sink in the mud. Every effort was made to save the twenty-four horses hitched to each piece, while companies of infantry, with ropes, assisted. The horses and men, however, sank in the soft ground. Many of the men had to be hauled out by their

GENERAL RUTKOVSKY KILLED.

Major-Gen. Rutkovsky, of the rear guard, remained so long in order to cover the work of extricating the guns that his force suffered heavy losses. The General himself, and Col. Raaben, commanding the Fourth Siberian Sharpshooters, were killed. Despite all the efforts of the troops and the great sacrifices they had made, it was finally necessary to abandon the guns, which had bunk as far as the tops of the wheels."

Gen. Kuropatkin then relates details of the fighting on Aug. 29, 30 and 31, in which he says the Japanese attacked with great energy, compelling the special Russian reserves and part of the general reserve to reenforce the fighting line. The Japanese were everywhere repulsed with enormous

"In the course of Aug. 31, however, it became clear that a considerable part of Gen. Kuroki's army had crossed to the right bank of the Taitse River, with the apparent object of turning the Russian left and threatening the communications.

"I, therefore," says Gen. Kuropatkin, resolved to withdraw our troops from the advanced to our main position, and to concentrate a large force against Gen. Kuroki and attempt to hurl his army back across the Taitse. Thanks to a sufficient number of bridges and the manner in which the roads leading to them had been laid out, all the troops destined to take the offensive were safely on the right bank of the river by the morning of Sept. 1, despite the darkness of the night.

"The enemy did not occupy the advanced positions abandoned by us until toward the evening of Sept. 1, when they opened with artillery on Liaoyang. No trophies

of war fell into the hands of the enemy. The troops having crossed to the right bank the army was to take positions between the village of Sikwantun and the heights near the Yentai coal mines, which were to have been occupied by Gen. Orloff's detachment, composed of thirteen battalions. Taking a position near Sikwantun as a pivot, the army was to have effected a movement to the right to flank the Japanese positions, which extended from the Taitse. near the village of Kwantun, toward the Tental collieries.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST KUROKI.

*Offensive operations began on Sept. 2 when all the troops had taken their allotted positions. On the night of Sept. 1 the commander of the corps on the right flank sent a despatch stating that the Japanese having taken the offensive, had occupied the district northwest of Sikwantun, a position of great importance to us.

After having been forced to retire the Russian regiment holding the district was obliged to change its plans for the purpose of retaking the lost ground on the following | Mukden, the rear guard having arrived.

"It was not until the evening of Sept. 3 and the village itself were in our hands. An assault on the heights northeast of Sik- army upon the Tie Pass. wantun, from which our troops had beer driven the previous night, began at 60'clock in the evening.

"At first our attacks did not succeed, but the fight continued with unabated vigor after dark. We repeatedly gained possession of the heights, but were finally compelled to withdraw temporarily, many of our detachments being mixed and in such a state of disorder that the unity of the command was very difficult. The leaders of individual detachments, however, continued the attack time after time. At last we succeeded in occupying the desired positions, thereby attaining the object of the operations on our right flank.

ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR THE MINES. "On our left flank, in the vicinity of the mines, on Sept. 2, Gen. Orloff's detachment occupied the heights south of the mines, holding a very strong position facing south. He opened with two batteries and engaged the enemy, who were posted several versts to the south, in an artillery duel. Gen. Orloff's right flank was then six versts distant from the left flank and the rest of the

"In order to aid our troops holding positions near Sikwantun, Gen. Orloff sent part of his force from the hills and attacked the enemy in the direction of the old site of Sikwantun. This movement was carried out in millet fields. Our men met with a frontal and flank fire and, losing their bearings in the millet, began to fall back. The troops remaining in the hills also retired to the west. By that time Gen. Orloff's detachment was within two versts of the other forces. Gen. Crloff himself was wounded, as was also Gen. Fomin, who

subsequently succumbed. After the evacuation of the position which was intended to serve as the base for our attack, the Japanese extended borthward, and at about 5 in the evening

occupied the whole range of hills and mines. "Gen. Samsonoff's sotnia of Siberian Cossacks dismounted and defended our positions with the utmost courage, but were gradually driven back. The enemy was now established in an extremely strong position in the hills. It would have been too hazardous a task for our troops on the left flank to attack them in view of the today, brisk to high shifting winds, becoming losses suffered during the previous five northwesterly; fair to morrow.

RUSSIAN REPORT ON RETREAT. | days. We therefore withdrew toward the village of Lilianggou.

THE RETREAT TO MUKDEN "Inasmuch as on the night of Sept. 3 our troops were compelled to abandon their positions near Sikwantun, with which the Japanese right flank was in touch, and which was the axis of their turning movement, I decided to retire to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 7.
"The evacuation of Liaoyang was begun

on the afternoon of Sept. 3 and was concluded the following morning. All equipment was removed, but there was no time to save the commissariat reserves, which were sufficient to last the army eight days. "These were all destroyed. The pontoon

bridges were dismantled and carried off by the troops, while the temporary pontoons were burned, and the railway bridge was wrecked. The army retired in perfect order. The enemy attempted to pursue but was repulsed.

"Precautions had been taken on Sept. 3 and 4 to prevent a turning movement from the east. The Japanese took no vigorous initiative to the south, but on the east Gen. Kuroki assumed the offensive. Our detachments at Talienyou sustained a furious night attack, which was particularly desperate on Sept. 5. We retained our positions, but suffered heavy losses, one regiment, which bore the brunt of the attack, losing 500 killed and wounded. By the evening of Sept. 5 all danger of a simultaneous attack on our front and left flank

had disappeared. "The removal of our artillery, transport and baggage trains was effected in the face of immense difficulties, but was successfully concluded. Our retirement to Mukden was covered by a strong rear guard of cavalry. We abandoned nothing from Aug. 30 to our arrival at Mukden. Our engineers worked with the greatest devotion throughout all the fighting and rendered invaluable services during the retirement, making and repairing roads and assisting railway traffic.

Gen. Kuropatkin's report shows that the Russian losses, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 5, were 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded. CRITICS PRAISE KUROPATKIN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Kuropatkin's latest report is regarded here as candid, soldierly and lucid, giving a clearer appreciation of the happenings than the more graphic accounts of the correspondents. Nevertheless it does not affect the judgment of the critics.

The result confirms in the holders of rival views here their respective opinions that the honors rest with Gen. Kuropatkin, whose retreat was one of the most skilful in history, and, contrarily, that the Russians suffered a severe defeat, which was prevented from being overwhelming by Gen. Kuropatkin's prompt order to retreat and his skill in conducting the withdrawal.

It is held that Gen. Orloff's failure at Sikwantun, or, as the Japanese call it, Heiyingtai, decided the result. It is remarked as strange that Gen. Kuropatkin does not refer to the dangerous position in which for a time his movements was placed by Gen. Kuroki.

Unofficial reports received from St. Petersburg attribute to the Cossacks an important part in repelling Gen. Kuroki's turning operations. They occupied a hill. They dismounted, and drove back the Japanese with their lances.

There is a story of friction between Gens. Samsonoff and Orloff. During the battle it is alleged that Gen. Orloff asked Gen. Samsonoff to send Cossacks to his assistance. Gen. Samsonoff refused, partly owing to the untried character of Gen. Orloff's troops. The correspondent justifies Gen. Samsonoff's action, declaring that cavalry certainly would have been anni-hilated.

RUSSIANS PREPARE TO STAND. Army Concentrated at Mukden-Both

Sides of the Liao Being Fortified. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Sept. 14.-Field Marshal Oyama reports that a considerable number of Russians remain south of the Hun River. of the Liao River at the Tie Pass.

It is reported here that the First Moscow and the Fifth Siberian Corps are arriving at Mukden.

Field Marshal Oyama reports that some of the enemy, with a few guns, are posted in the direction of Sankeishi. They frequently fire at the Japanese. There is tion of commerce between Britain and Japan. some Russian cavalry at Wulitatsu and Shuangtaitsu. The enemy has also been seen in several places between Simnipting and Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14. Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs to-day that all is quiet. The main body of the Japanese is still south of the railway at Yentai. The whole of Admiralty is willing to pay a million roubles the Russian army is now concentrated at

Gen. Sassulitch and his rear guard, who had been reported cut off, are said to be that the hilly country around Sikwantun at Mukden, fortifying the place, with a view of covering the retreat of the Russian

REGIMENT'S HOPELESS CHARGE. Japs Make Assault After Most of Their Officers Had Fallen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Tokio, Sept. 14.—Gen. Nodzu reports that at Liaoyang on Sept. 3 the Twentieth Regiment, which already had lost two regimental and four battalion commanders in succession, made an almost hopeless

assault upon a Russian position. No officer above the rank of Captain was left. An officer named Yegami took the command and led the charge, cheering on the men. The reserves unhesitatingly filled the

Unsettled conditions still prevailed yesterday the Lake regions and castward to the Middle

In the Lake regions and castward to the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts.

Rain and scattered thunderstorms were reported in all States east of the Mississippi except those on the South Atlantic and east Guif coasts.

The northwestern high pressure has advanced rapidly southeastward. It had its centre over Nebraska and Kansas yesterday, and covered all the country west of the Mississippi except the the country west of the Mississippi except the ex-treme southwest. Storm warnings were still dis-played by the Weather Bureau on the coast from Savannah to Fortress Monroe, because of the ap-proach of a low pressure area on the South Atlantic

The temperatures were higher in the Lake re-The temperatures were higher in the Lake regions and slightly higher at most points on the Atlantic Coast. They were much lower in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in the Rocky Mountain section.

In this city the day was cloudy and showery; wind, fresh to brisk east to south; average humidity, 96 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to see level at 8.4 M. 200, 3 D.

to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.20; 3 P. M., 30.83. The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

9 A. M. 97* 72* 6 P. M 12 M. 70* 51* 9 P. M 3 P. M. 74* 88* 12 Mld... The highest temperature, 76°, at 6 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAT AND TO MORROW. For eastern New York, rain and cooler to day;

brisk to high shifting winds, becoming northwest; o-morrow, fair.

For Delaware and New Jersey, rain and much For Delaware and New Jersey, rain and much cooler to-day; high shifting winds, becoming northeast; fair to morrow.

For New England, rain to-day; cooler in south and west portions; brisk to high shifting winds, mostly

north: fair to morrow.

Fashion's decree of approval has been stamped on

KNOX

HATS All the new blocks and shades, in soft and derby. Faultless in style and finish.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

gaps in the assaulting line. Not heeding the entanglements and obstructions they rushed upon the enemy, shouting "Banzai! One battalion lost all its officers and

first class private took command. One company was reduced to fourteer

Gen. Nodzu reports that the ammunition of the Japanese right column was gradually running out on Sept. 3, although the enemy's had not diminished. This decided him to order a bayonet charge. The Russian fire, for some time, however, prevented the Japanese from getting in.

It was only at 7.50 in the evening that the Twentieth Infantry succeeded in breaking through. Other charges followed. Position after position was rushed, but after the entrenchments were occupied the Russians fired fiercely from the walls of Liaoyang. It was not until 10:20 o'clock that Gen Nodzu's troops occupied the south gate of the city and bivous ked. The whole line of intrenchments and the northern city were not secured until half an hour after midnight. Gen. Nodzu sent a force east of the city at dawn on Sept. 4 to pursue the Russians, but the destruction of bridges prevented them from crossing the Taitse River.

HARBIN A VAST HOSPITAL. 35,000 Wounded Men There From the

Battles Around Liaoyang. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, Sept. 14.-A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg states that Harbin has been converted into one vast hospital. Even the churches and theatres are filled.

There are 35,000 wounded men from the battles around Liaoyang.

JAPS INVADED KAMCHATKA. Russians Finally Checked Them, Killing 70 and Burning Five Schooners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 14.-A despatch from Petpavlovsk, Kamchatka, tells of the descent of 150 armed Japanese, headed by Lieut.Gundusi, upon the west coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula. They began operations on May 28. plundering villages and hoisting the Japanese flag upon a chapel at Javino. They issued a proclamation reading as

"This territory henceforth belongs Japan. Any one who does not recognize this will be killed."

Two hundred Russian troops were despatched against the Japanese on June 13 and defeated them near Javino on July 26, killing seventy of them and burning five Japanese schooners. They also captured the flag and removed the proclamations. The Russian loss was one killed and four

SEIZURE OF CALCHAS UPHELD.

Russian Prize Court Confiscates Part of Her Cargo Bestined for Japan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 14.-A prize court at ladivostok has decided that the steamship Calchas was justly seized, and her cargo, or such of it as was destined for Japan, con sisting of flour, timber and cotton, is confiscated. The portion of the cargo destined

for neutral ports will be released. Seventy-seven parcels of machinery will e retained by the Russian authorities for three months, to enable the owners of it to

prove that it had a neutral destination. The Calchas will be detained three months to give the owners time to file an appeal.

The Globe, commenting on the above news, says that if Britain does not challenge this decision, it will amount to a prohibi-A despatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Russian naval authorities are, aiming to acquire the steamer Calchas. They have already measured her, with the idea f converting her into a transport to accommodate 2,500 men and several hundred horses. The if her owners agree to sell her. The ves-sel probably will be released and handed over to a civilian agent, who will formally sell her to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. Official information was received at the State Department to-day that part of the American cargo of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron some time ago, has been condemned and seized by the Vladivostok prize court. The vessel was under charter to the Northern Pacific Railroad and Steamship Company.

The officials of the State Department are somewhat irritated at the delay of Russia in replying to the diplomatic representations made by the United States on the question of alleged contraband of war carried from America in foreign bottoms. It is not improbable that strong representations on the subject will be made to the Russian Foreign Office through United States Ambassador McCormick in St. Petersburg before very Long

The Calchas is a steamship of 4,279 tons, owned by Holt & Co. of Liverpool, otherwise the Ocean Steamship Company. She left Tacoma for Japanese ports and Hong Kong on July 8, and was taken into Vladivostok by a Russian prize crew on Aug. 8, having been captured thirty miles north of Tokio Bay.

Her cargo consisted of 870 tons of flour 9 tons of cotton, 7,846 pieces of timber, 215 ogs and 125 parts of machinery all consigned to Yokohama. The remaining 1,500 ons of the cargo was consigned to Hong Kong.

RUSSIA'S STAND ON CONTRABAND. Czar and Advisers, It is Said, Decide to

Admit British Claims. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Sept. 15 .- A despatch to the

Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that a special meeting has been held at the Peterhof for the purpose of drafting a formula defining the lines on which naval officers shall act in seizing contraband The Czar presided. Naval Commander-in-The Czar presided. Askal Commander-inThe Czar presided. dorff, Minister of Foreign Affsirs, and several heads of departments attended.

Everything turned on the right of seizing contraband consigned to private persons. It was decided that coal, provisions and such articles so consigned are not seizable unless the captor can prove that they are intended directly or indirectly for the enemy's army. The correspondent says he learns that all the British claims thus far were admitted, and that the owners of confiscated ships will be paid.

LITTLE PARKER CHEERING AT TAMMANY'S RATIFICATION.

Star of the Shows Pitches Into Roosevelt's Letter and Is Hailed as the Real Leader-President Attacked as an Autocrat and a Demagogue.

Tammany cheered Bourke Cockran and ratified the Democratic ticket last night at the big mass meeting at the Fourteenth street wigwam, which had been planned to show its allegiance to the St. Louis candi-

dates. Mr. Cockran was the leading feature of the show, and not the candidates. No Tammany ratification in years has shown less enthusiasm over the national standard bearer than was shown for Judge Parker at last night's gathering. But for Mr. Cockran the meeting was a triumph. A better evidence of political reinstatement no man could have wanted than that Mr. Cockran got from the Tammany faithful, who cheered him from the time he came in sight until after he left the hall behind Henry Clay Sulzer's coattails.

COCKBAN HAILED AS LEADER

There were cheers for Mr. Cockran as the next United States Senator, and one man even started a cheer for him as the "real leader of Tammany Hall." The man sat in the second row from the front and the cheers were given almost under the nose of Charles F. Murphy, with whom Mr. Cockran had entered the hall and who sat with him on the platform. It was a great night 'or Mr. Cockran, and when the crowd had heard him it went home. There was nothing more doing then, even when Sulzer appealed to them to listen while he "accentrated" some of the points of the orator's speech.

ing and pyrotechnics, the meeting was a distinct disappointment. In fact, Mr. Cockran just saved it from being a "frost." That the leaders had expected the old time show of Tammany enthusiasm over any old ticket for regularity's sake was evidenced by the fact that Cord Meyer, Chairman W. S. Rodie, De Lancey Nicoll and Urey Wodson sat on the platform as the

usual Tammany accompaniments of cheer-

man Taggart had even been invited to see NO LIFE IN THE CHEERING. But when it came to the regular cheering for the candidates in the old Tammany style something seemed to have happened. The leaders tried to get their followers started, but they couldn't seem to get up

guests of Senator Victor Dowling. Chair-

Only one did the cheers for Parker last longer than a second or so. That was when the reader of the resolutions spoke of him at the windup of his recital of Republican wickedness. Then a man waved from the platform and some of the braves got the cue and started to whoop it up. But it anly lasted four seconds.

With Tammany promptness the notables filed up on the platform a few minutes after 8 o'clock. James W. Gerard, chairman of the meeting, led the way, and right behind him came Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Cockran and Mr. Meyer. As the crowd caught sight of Mr. Murphy there was the first burst of cheering of the evening, but it was nothing like that which followed for Mr. Cockran. His name was shouted

it was nothing like that which followed for Mr. Cockran. His name was shouted and handkerchiefs and canes were waved. It was just as the applause was dying out that the man called for the cheers for him as the "actual leader." Mr. Cockran had sat down then and he apparently took no notice of the incident.

Bridge Commissioner Best introduced Mr. Gerard who proceeded to extoll the administration of Mayor McClellan. He said that the administration had shown that Tammany district leaders could be good heads of administrations. He mentioned particularly the Sheriff, whose counsel Mr. Gerard has been. Concluding, he said: PUT DAVIS REFORE PARKER.

"We have this year a candidate with whose noble qualities you are allacquainted and we know that your votes will be cheerfully given for our great candidates—Henry G. Davis and Judge Parker."

While the cheers were being given at this first mention of the ticket which Tammany had come to ratify, somebody on the platform whispered to Mr. Gerard that hehad mentioned the names in a queer order.

Then Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy read the formal resolutions. These condemnd the Republicans for extravagance, took the expected fling at the trusts and imperialism and touched on Panama and the postal frauds, which, they said, "had shown the Department to have been cor-

imperialism and tolened on Fahama and the postal frauds, which, they said, "had shown the Department to have been corrupted into a den of thieves."

There was a pause when Parker's name came out and then the cheering began from little groups in the hall. It went on for not longer than four seconds, but at one time quite a number seemed to be cheering. Then there were calls for Cockranevery one took it up. The "three cheers" man made one last call for Parker andthen quit. Instead of Mr. Cockran, M. Warley Platzek was introduced. He talked for only a few minutes and announced as the most important thing, that he had made lately a careful study of conditions a had found that the United States was paying a tribute of \$102,000,000 to the Steel Trust every year. every year.

GREAT CHEERING FOR COCKRAN. The moment Mr. Cockran's massive frame showed above the shoulders of Mr. Murphy and the audience knew he was going to speak they began cheering, and before Mr. Cockran had reached the speaker's table half those in the big hall had risen to their feet and were waving umbrellas and handkerchiefs. The cheering was in such contrast to that which had preceded it that for a moment it looked like a real mass meeting.

like a real mass meeting.

The cheers might have gone on for some time only the band got excited, too, at the strange scene and started playing "The Red, White and Blue," which stopped some of the cheering When the band stopped one man with a stentorian voice got out on the floor and valled: floor and yelled:
"Three cheers for the next United States

Senator."
"Yi! Yi! Yi!" yelled the crowd, and to they started in again. Cookran had to wave them down as Bryan used to do. His voice was hoarse as he began his speech, but as he warmed up it cleared, and even the occasional peals of thunder

> POSTUM CEREAL. WHAT'S THE USE To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."

A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My com-plexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow, but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indi-

ing spells. "After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum

gestion, palpitation of the heart and sink-

in its place.
"I had drank coffee all my life. I sus-"I had drank conee all my life. I sus-pected that it was the cause of my trouble but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

furnished Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-ville."

TIGER ROARS WITH COCKRAN. outside could not drown it. The crowd listening to every word, cheered him throughout his speech.

Mr. Cockran's description of the President's letter as revealing him as the "candid cowboy, the American Napoleon," did not get as many cheers as it got laughs. In fact some of his lurid pictures of a Presidential despot did not seem to get the applause that other parts of his speech did.

Mr. Cockran in the beginning of his speech alluded to his trip to Maine, and said that the result of the election there showed victory could be secured; that it was within reach, but that it required a lot of earnest work to achieve it. When he got down to his real subject of Roosevelt, Mr. Cockran, somewhat dramatically, grabbed up a newspaper containing the President's letter and waved it in the air, emphasizing many of his gestures with LAUGHTER FOR COCKBAN'S SALLIES. emphasizing many of his gestures with it and pounding on the table. He said

it and pounding on the table. He said in part:

This letter of the President's throws aside the disguise which has been so carefully cast over him by Mr. Moody and Mr. Taft and Mr. Hay and Mr. Root. He has clearly shown that the differences between the two parties are deep, radical and irreconcilable. [Applause.] This letter shows that Mr. Roosevelt differs from Judge Parker as widely as a man who believes in the authority of the big stick can differ from a magistrate who believes in the nuthority of the Constitution: as far as a man can differ who believes in doing things as he can regardless of moral restraints from a man who believes in doing things as he can regardless in doing things as he can regardless in doing things as he ought in obedience to the injunction of the modern law and in compliance with the requirements of the law of the land. [Applause.]

CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

pliance with the requirements of the law of the land. [Applause.]

CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION. It is enough when dangerous principles are unloosed upon a misguided and misdirected country that there is really a formidable danger to the body politic. That is precisely the condition which confronts us now. Every page of this letter reads absolute contempt of the Constitution. He does not disguise it. Roughly speaking, it may be divided into two heads. One part of it, and the more important, deals with the policies which he contemplates and the purposes which he has formed in the event of his reelection. The other merely deals with the events of the past, most especially those which concern his own Administration. This again can be subdivided into taunts of his opponents and into laudations of himself, but the note of contempt for the Constitution and for restraint of law permeates it all.

At the very beginning he discusses what was denounced on the floor of the House as a gross act of usurpation. He does not pretend that it was in conformity with the Constitution. Nay, more, that he does not pretend that it was in conformity with the consequence of loyalty to the principles and plans of the Government which he administers, and lest I do him an injustice, let me read you precisely what he says upon this subject:

"It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity." as a grand ratification meeting, with the

ters, and lest I do him an injustice, let me read you precisely what he says upon this subject:

"It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive. If our opponents act in that matter they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 to 70 as presumably in full vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet."

"The order, he says, "in general, is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive.".

What is the meaning of that? That the Executive claims the right to change the interpretation of the law as he pleases? That the law may mean one thing to day and another thing to-morrow? That the Executive is to decide its meaning from day to day, changing it as he pleases? Why, if the declaration of a legislative intent, and changing it from hour to hour, does not constitute legislation itself then it is impossible to say of what legislation consists.

What will the Democrats do, he asks? I will tell you. Democrats can do but one thing, and that is obey the law. [Applause]. Whatever that law means a Democratic Executive will declare, and having declared that declaration will last for all time.

THE PRESIDENT'S "INDIFFERENCE TO FACT."
In apother pagagraph there are statements

THE PRESIDENT'S "INDIFFERENCE TO FACT."

that deciaration will last for all time.

THE PRESIDENT'S 'INDIFFERENCE TO FACT.'

In another paragraph there are statements coupled with an equal recklessness of fact, a recklessness of statement so gross that indeed, Mr. Roosevelt might be charged with deliberate misrepresentation, of which I confess I think him incapable, but we are driven to the conclusion that he is incapable of logical processes of thought.

It is an extraordinary statement showing at once an extraordinary contempt for the law and an extraordinary contempt for the law and an extraordinary indifference to fact. He refers to the coal strike and the merger suit. 'In addition to those acts of the administration which they venture to assail only after misrepresenting them, there are others which they dare not openly assault or officially attack, and yet which they covertly bring forward as reasons of overthrow of the Government. In certain great centres and in certain great interests our opponents make every effort to show that the settlement of the anthracite coal strike by the individual act of the President and the successful suit against the Northern Securities Company, the merger suit, undertaken by the Department of Justice, were acts because of which the present administration should be thrown from power where they dare not openly condemn either act.

I challenge Mr Roosevelt to name a single Democrat who ever openly or covertly, by himself or by an agent, criticised those two acts of the Executive. Who were the agents that exercised this power of criticism? Who were these powerful interests to whom the representations were made? Let us have light upon this subject and we will at once in Republican electoral methods.

TRUST SUPPORT AND ITS CAUSES.

TRUST SUPPORT AND ITS CAUSES Democrats have never criticised these two acts of Roosevelt, and they are the only two acts of his whole administration which they have uniformly and without a dissenting voice praised, but he has been criticised. He has been criticised by Republicans. Complaints were openly made, to defeat his nomination. After his nomination, for a long time support was withheld and opposition threatened if not onenly made.

After his nomination, for a long time support was withheld and opposition threatened if not openly made.

Why has all that been changed? Let us know the agents who went from Theodore Roosevelt to the trusts, who at one time were threatening him and who are to-day supporting him with money and with influence. What was the consideration of this support? It was not the promise of Mr. Knox, the Attorney-General, extraordinary though it was, not to enforce the law which he had sustained in the Northern Securities case against the other trusts, who on every side were plundering the people and at the same time subscribing to the Republican war chest.

Who were these agents who have brought this miracle? There Mr. Roosevelt can speak with authority. He can render a crowning service to political parties by declaring now how it is that the trusts that opposed him four weeks age are to-day giving up checks through Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island to make the corruption fund.

ABOUT FACE ON THE GOLD STANDARD.

ABOUT FACE ON THE GOLD STANDARD. There is another statement to which I desire to call your attention in this letter; it is an illuminating one; it is worth repeating; he claims credit here especially for the establishing of the gold standard, and he says, "The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system and that our opponents cannot be so trusted."

trusted."

Now, here, this is a statement, it does not rest upon my authority, but upon the authority of records in the State Department presided over by Mr. Hay, the poet laureate of the Administration. thority of records in the State Department presided over by Mr. Hay, the poet laureate of the Administration.

You remember that in 1807 a commission headed by Senator Wolcott was sent abroad to negotiate a binietallic agreement with various foreign boards. That commission was in London in the month of June, 1807. I charge here now, and I am stating it on knowledge, that a proposal was made by Mr. Wolcott and was presented by Mr. John Hay, then American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, to the British Government, that if the mints of India were opened to the free coinage of silver—mind, not the mints of Great Britain; those were to remain exclusively open to gold—but if the mints of India were opened to the free coinage of silver, that France and Germany were prepared to make arrangements to use a fixed quantity of the metal, and that thereupon this country would go to the free coinage of silver.

That proposal was laid before the Cabinet with every hope that it would be adopted by the American Embassy, and this Wolcott commission and Mr. Balfour were strictly in favor of it. Lord Salisbury was said to be indifferent. Some way or other it failed. I don't know how, but it is generally supposed that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, threatened to resign if it was put through, and so it failed, but the fact that we have the gold standard in this country to-day is due not to the Republican politicians, who tried to betray it, but to the English Government, that refused to be a party to the betrayal.

It is the first act, and we all know that the

politicians, who tried to betray it, but to the English Government, that refused to be a party to the betrayal.

It is the first act, and we all know that the English have controlled the foreign affairs of our country ever since Mr. Hay returned from London, but it is not senerally known the extent to which the British Government controls our domestic policy and if this be a revelation to most of you, I challenge Mr. Hay to produce records of the State Department in order to ascertain whether my statement be accurate or not.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION. THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

Reading this letter at every stage you would fancy that the writer of it was some demagogue, some person possessed of extraordinary occult power who gives favors with the hand of a Prince, who exercises the power reserved by the Creator to himself. He may be honest in this pretence. We Democrats say that at every stage of such pretence you see merely schemes of plunder in operation. There is not a line professing

APARTMENTS AT "RED HOVSE"

received to meet requirements of refined people.

"Red Hovse" suites are realically different in arrangement and finish from any Residential building in America and are replete with all modern and labor saving devices embodying all the necessary conveniences and juxurious appointments essential to the livableness of a Smart Town House. Suites of 9, 10 & 11 rooms, including 5 & 6 Sleeping Rooms, 3 Bathrooms & Butler's Pantry. Suites include a Living Room 20ft, wide & 26ft, long. Elizabethan Dining Rooms, with walls panelled in Poliard oak to beamed ceilings. Caen Stone Mantels. Specially designed Lighting Fixtures, Hardware, Andirona, Etc. Walls nurg with Damask, italian Velvets and French Broldures. Tiled Delft Kitchens & Pantries, with clock & bookease for cook books, Window Seats & Shakes-pearean Windows, Louis XV. Mirror and Bartolozzi Mezzotint doors, Louis XV. Mirror and Rartolozzi Mezzotint doors, Louis XV. Mirror and Bartolozzi Mezzotint doors, Louis XV. Mirror and Rartolozzi Mezzotint doors, Louis XV. Mirror and Rartolozzi Mezotint doors, Louis XV. Mirror and Rartolozzi Mezotint doors, Loui ro insure obtaining Sultes immediate appli-cation is essential at "RED HOVSE," 350 EIGHTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, at Riverside Drive.

SEE ALL OTHER APARTMENTS IN TOWN AND THEN VISIT "RED HOVSE" AND NOTE DIFFERENCE

purpose here that does not hold a scheme

a purpose here that does not hold a scheme of plunder.

He tells you that the Philippine Islands will be held for the benefit of the Filipinos. My friends, if the Philippine Islands were administered for the benefit of the Filipinos the scheme would not be imperialistic and it would not be Republican. If there was no plunder in holding them, they would not be held. They would not be held by Republicans, because there would be no money in holding them. They would not be held by Republicans, because there would be no money in holding them. They are held for plunder, and I will tell you how. Not for the benefit of the American people—plunder is never distributed among the community—but for the benefit of some favorites of the American Government, and the favorites of the American Government, and the favorites of the American Government, and the favorites of the Junied States were extended to the Philippine Islands. Do you know what that means? It means that hereafter every pound of produce coming from the Philippine Islands into the United States must come in American ships. Now there are only a few ships available for that traffic, and the owners of them banding together can fiust take from those unfortunates every penny that their product is worth over an above sufficient to keep them alive. That is the plunder, one scheme of plunder only.

I have said that every line in this letter breathes the spirit of triumphant plunder. Not a single word is uttered there that does not show consciousness of plunder, although it seems to be in some instances a case of unconscious cerebration. The State of Panama has been wrenched from the country to which it owed allegiance. That is past and gone: it cannot be repaired. We must treat the condition that we find, but I would like to know who got those \$10,000,000 and where did the \$50,000,000 go to. I would like to know what commissions were paid to induce our Government to enter into conspiracies in the Waldorf Hotel with reckless adventurers from across the sea.

This is the

CHILL FOR CONGRESSMAN SULZER. Before Mr. Cockran took his seat, chairs began to empty, and in a few minutes everyone was trooping toward the door. Mr. Sulzer tried to speak for a few minutes, and then gave it up and the meeting was

COPS CRAP GAME DOWNSTAIRS. Overflow Meeting Didn't Come Off, but the Policemen Got Action. Parker enthusiasm was lacking outside

of Tammany Hall last night. Four over-flow meetings had been planned, with speak-ers of more or less ability and fireworks to help them out.

But the downpour spoiled all these ar-rangements. The idea of holding open-air meetings was given up quite early in

rangements. The idea of holding openair meetings was given up quite early in the evening and arrangements were made to hold instead two meetings in the basement of the hall—an Italian meeting and one for German voters. Policemen who had been assigned to keep order at the outdoor gatherings were hastily shifted to the basement to keep order there.

Half an hour passed and six of the speakers who had been scheduled to crate found their way to the big, bare rooms, but there was no suggestion of an audience. Then one of the cops in the Italian room became restless and produced a set of dice. In another moment the warmest crap game imaginable was in full swing. Seventeen bundles of paper currency were produced from the wallets of as many members of "the finest." There was no limit, and when it was all over there was one young blue coat—not he who first wanted action—seventy odd dollars to the good.

In the German section it was slow. A band played, but the cops there could find nothing more exciting to do than sit on the window sills and rap time on the wainscoat with their nightsticks.

IAP REPULSES AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAP REPULSES AT PORT ARTHUR. Gen. Stoessel Reports Defeat of Besiegers

on Aug. 27 and Sept. 2. en Aug. 27 and Sept. 2.

Special Cable Despates to THE SUN.

ST. PETERBBURG, Sept. 13.—Gen. Stoessel reports that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur on the night of Aug. 27 and were repulsed. The Russians lost three killed and 100 wounded. The Japanese attacked again on Sept. 2 and were again repulsed.

On that occasion the explosion of Russian mines aided the defeat of the Japanese. The Russians lost one killed and seven wounded.

RUSSIANS STILL RAIDING. British Steamship Held Up Off Portuga by a Cruiser.

by a Cruiser.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A despatch to Lloyd's from Gibraltar states that the British steamship Ortona, which arrived there to-day, reports that she passed a Russian cruiser yesterday in latitude 36 degrees north, longitude 8 degrees west. The Russian was then engaged in boarding the British steamship Darwin.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Business Walking Coat with flaps and pockets in the skirt, is cut this Fall to appear less heavy in front, and appeals especially to men who find the Sack Coat not sufficiently dressy. We predict a greater call for this garment than ever. Made of fancy mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in tones to suit every taste. Prices \$22 to \$52.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Ready-for-Service Cutaway Suits

FOR MEN.

Mediocrity will out. When he undertakes to fashion an English Walking or Chesterfield Suit, your mediocre tailorman comes to grief—it is beyond him. His weakness is our strength. With that very class of garments we have established our position in the craft. We have designed two dignified Chesterfield and two English Frock Cutaway models which, by their grace of line and curve and perfect proportions, rob the "merchant" tailor of his reason for being. They are fashioned of the finest imported and domestic cheviot, worsted, cassimere, tweed, vicuna and thibet in fortysix distinctive patterns, as well as black, gray and oxford. \$20.00 to \$40.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof.
Warehouses (Lexington Ave., 41st and 42d Sta.
and Offices. (7th Ave., 52d and 53d Sts.
Superior advantages and unexociled security for
storage of Furniture, Merchandise and Valuables.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, \$5 PER YEAR.
VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.
Furniture, ornaments, etc., carefully packed.
Van service by skilled workmen.
Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.

Inspection of buildings invited. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec y and Treas. Prest. DRY-SOLE Waterproofs the soles of shoes, 25c drug stores and shoe stores mostly

JAPAN PLANS VOLUNTEER FLEET The Ships to Be Used to Patrol the Seas and Protect Commerce.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.
TOKIO, Sept. 14.—It is stated that it has been decided to form a large volunteer fleet by public subscription. It will be used to patrol the seas and protect Japanese shipping from Russian commerce destroyers. There is every indication that the public

will respond patriotically. The Government will probably take over more private vessels and equip them with quick firing guns. It will build others, and try to purchase some abroad.

It is estimated that there are now 3,000 Russian prisoners in Japan. It is stated that the Government is considering how they may be employed. They are costing the State half a million ven yearly.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Bunion Shoe. The only shoe built on a genuine Bunion last, giving plenty of freedom to the enlarged joint, yet fitting perfectly.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE. JAMES S. COWARD. 268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue. BUSINESS NOTICES. Widely imitated, never equalled MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Beyond question the best toilet perfume. MARRIED.

VATRES-JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904, at the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of the late Stanway Jackson, of Manchester, England, to Harold A. Watres, of Scranton, Pa.

DIED.

CLARK - Suddenly, at London, England, on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1904. Charles Finney Clark, aged 08. Interment private, at the convenience of the

family. Memorial service at St. James P. E. Church, Madison av. and 71st st., N. Y., on Saturday Sept. 17, at 2 P. M. COXE .- Suddenly, in Brussels, on Aug. 81, 1934, Henry Brinton Coxe.

Funeral services at the residence of his son,
Henry B. Coxe, Jr., 103 South 21st st., Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at
11 O'clock. Interment private.

HENDERSON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1991, Arabella V. Duryee, wife of the Sept. 18. Arabit Arabita ball at the residence of the late William H. Webster, 250 Main st., Belleville, N. J., and Pet tay, Sept. 17, 1904, at a P. M.

CEMPTERMES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres; the argest in the whole world. 45 West 34th st. N. Y.